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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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M 80146, 002

EXAMINER

HM21/0195

ZEMAN, M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

ALISA A. HARBIN  
CHIRON CORPORATION  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY R440  
P O BOX 8097  
EMERYVILLE CA 94662-8097

1642

DATE MAILED:

01/05/99

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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EXAMINER
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14

DATE MAILED:

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.  
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

### OFFICE ACTION SUMMARY

- ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/16/98
- ☐ This action is **FINAL**.

- ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 D.C. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

#### Disposition of Claims

- ☒ Claim(s) 1-116 is/are pending in the application.  
Of the above, claim(s) 1-30 + 82-116 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- ☒ Claim(s) 31-51 is/are rejected.
- ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- ☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.
- ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- ☐ All ☐ Some\* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been
- ☐ received.
- ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

#### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of Reference Cited, PTO-892
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES--

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### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-116 are pending in this application. Claims 1-30 and 82-116 have been withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to a non-elected invention.
2. Applicant's arguments filed 10/15/98 have been fully considered but they are not completely persuasive.
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
4. In view of Applicant's arguments or amendments the following objections or rejections are withdrawn:

The rejection of claims 31-81 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention is withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 31-63 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mehta is withdrawn.

5. Claims 31-33, 48, 56 and 64-81 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wong and Mehta, in view of Hoogenboom and Chanock for the reasons set forth in the previous office action.

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Claims 31-33, 48, 56 and 64-81 are drawn to isolated nucleic acid sequences encoding a human Fab fragment which binds to a HCV E2 antigen, vectors and host cells comprising those sequences, and methods of producing the recombinant protein.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant requested clarification of the priority of the references as applied in the rejection. As it has been well established, the order of the references in the rejection does not materially affect the strength of the rejection. *In re Bush*, 296 F.2d 491, 131 USPQ 263 (CCPA 1961). "In a case of this type where a rejection is predicated on two references each containing pertinent disclosure which has been pointed out to the applicant, we deem it to be of no significance, but merely a matter of exposition, that the rejection is stated to be on A in view of B instead of on B in view of A, or to term one reference primary and the other secondary. It would perhaps have saved much argument of the kind we have before us if the Patent Office had stayed with its rejection of the claims as unpatentable over A and B "considered together" and had merely stated its reasons for such rejection without formal alinement of the references. Fifteen years ago this court pointed out in *In re Cowles*, 33 CCPA 1236, 156 F.2d 551, 70 USPQ 419, that such differing forms of expression did not constitute different grounds of rejection, were of

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little consequence, and that basing arguments on them was "attempting to make a mountain out of a mole-hill."

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Hoogenboom (WO 93/06213) sets forth methods for the production of recombinant human monoclonal antibodies. These antibodies are produced by a combinatorial library approach, and selected through immunoassays. These techniques make it possible to isolate high affinity and/or neutralizing antibodies to various viral antigens. The sequences encoding the isolated Fab fragments can then be isolated, sequences and used in various expression vectors and systems for recombinant expression of the desired human Fab.

Chanock (Chanock et al 1993 Infectious agents and disease 2:118-131) teaches the desirability of human monoclonal Fab fragments, as well as the usefulness and benefits of using the recombinant human monoclonal Fab fragments which have been cloned from a combinatorial library in the treatment or prevention of viral diseases.

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Wong is relied upon as evidence that the monoclonal antibodies against E2 were desirable and would have potential use in the treatment and/or prevention of HCV infection. Wong (Wong et al 1995 J Investigative Medicine 43 (2) supplement 2 p 397A) teaches that monoclonal antibodies to the E2 protein of HCV prevent penetration of the virus into its target cells. This indicates that monoclonal antibodies to the E2 protein could have significant impact on the treatment of and the prevention of HCV. The finding of Wong is significant as it is the first disclosure of the ability of monoclonal antibodies to the E2 protein of HCV to block the penetration and entry of the HCV virus.

Mehta is relied upon as evidence that the monoclonal antibodies against the E2 protein existed, and had uses in immunoassay protocols at the time the invention was made. Mehta (US Patent 5,308,750) discloses mouse monoclonal antibodies to the E2 protein of HCV. Mehta discloses the usefulness and importance of these antibodies.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have cloned and identified sequences encoding human Fab fragments specific for the E2 protein of HCV from a combinatorial library through the methods of Hoogenboom and to have further cloned these sequences into appropriate expression vectors for the purposes of recombinant expression of the Fab fragments as set forth by Chanock. Both Mehta and Wong disclose that monoclonal antibodies against E2 can be made and identified, and have useful purposes. One would have wanted to produce these human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragments, because Chanock had discloses the usefulness of recombinant human Fab fragments in

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treatment and prevention of viral diseases, the findings of Wong further attest to said usefulness as the monoclonal antibodies against the E2 protein had been shown by Wong to prevent the penetration of HCV into target cells.

***New Grounds of Rejection***

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

6. Claims 31-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The written description in this case only sets forth amino acid sequences of various VL and VH regions, some specific nucleotide sequences encoding those sequences and equivalent degenerative codon sequences thereof and therefore the written description is not commensurate in scope with the claims drawn to nucleic acid molecules encoding any naturally occurring VH and VL polypeptides which bind to HCV E2.

*Vas-Cath Inc. V. Mahurkar*, 19 USPQ2d 1111, clearly states that "applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession *of the invention*. The invention is, for purposes of the 'written description' inquiry, *whatever is now claimed*." (See page 1117). The specification does not "clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed." (See *Vas-Cath* at page 1116).

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Applicant is reminded that *Vas-Cath* makes clear that the written description provision of 35 USC 112 is severable from its enablement provision (see page 115).

Antibodies to particular antigens are generated by the immune system through random mutation and recombination. (See Kuby, Immunology, Second Edition 1991 WH Freeman and Company, NY Chapter 8 pages 175-204) The immense variety of the variable regions of antibodies defies prediction of particular nucleic acid sequences. With the exception of the SEQ ID Nos setting forth *particular nucleic acid* sequences, the skilled artisan cannot envision the detailed structure of the encompassed polynucleotides and therefore conception is not achieved until reduction to practice has occurred, regardless of the complexity or simplicity of the method of isolation. Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and a reference to a potential method of isolating it. The nucleic acid itself is required. See *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ 2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and *Amgen Inc. V. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016.

Furthermore, In *The Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly* (43 USPQ2d 1398-1412), the court held that a generic statement which defines a genus of nucleic acids by only their functional activity does not provide an adequate written description of the genus. The court indicated that while Applicants are not required to disclose every species encompassed by a genus, the description of a genus is achieved by the recitation of a representative number of DNA molecules, usually defined by a nucleotide sequence, falling within the scope of the claimed genus. At section B(1), the court states that "An adequate written description of a DNA...requires a



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precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties', not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention".

Support for other nucleic acid sequences encoding VH or VL regions of human antibodies is provided in the specification on page 6, lines 20-25 where it is disclosed that "In another embodiment, the invention is directed to an isolated nucleic acid molecule which contains a polynucleotide coding sequence for a polypeptide that is homologous to the binding portion of a human Fab molecule which exhibits immunological binding affinity for HCV E2 antigen." However, no disclosure, beyond the mere mention of other polynucleotide sequences encoding said Fab fragments is made in the specification. This is insufficient to support the generic claims as provided by the Interim Written Description Guidelines published in the June 15, 1998 Federal Register at Volume 63, Number 114, pages 32639-32645.

Therefore only an isolated DNA molecule comprising a DNA sequence consisting of the specific polynucleotide sequences disclosed in the specification (SEQ ID NO:s 15-27), but not the full breadth of the claims meets the written description provision of 35 USC 112, first paragraph.

### ***Conclusion***

7. No claim is allowed.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mary K Zeman whose telephone number is (703) 305-7133. The examiner can be reached between the hours of 7:30 am and 5:00 pm Monday through Thursday, and on alternate Fridays.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynette Smith, can be reached on (703) 308-3909.

The fax number for this Art Unit is (703) 305-7401.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

mkz  
December 22, 1998

*mmw*  
MICHAEL H. WOODWARD  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
*TC1600*